

## NAVAL BATTLE

ONE MAY BE EXPECTED IN CHINESE  
WATERS AT ANY TIME.Chinese Fleet Tried to Engage Rus-  
sian Cruiser, and Allied Squadrons  
May Take Up the Gage.

ENGLAND IS THE NEXT ONE

SHE FOLLOWS AMERICAN DIPLO-  
MATIC LEAD IN CHINA.Gives MacDonald Powers Similar to  
Those Given to Conger in Nego-  
tiating with the Celestials.

A NEW BASIS OF SETTLEMENT

FRENCH NOTE AMPLIFIES GER-  
MANY'S SECOND PROPOSAL.Text of the Document Divides the  
Points at Issue Into Six General  
Subjects for Discussion.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 4:15 a. m.—It is reported in St. Petersburg, according to the correspondent of the Times at the Russian capital, that the Chinese fleet in Formosa Strait attempted to engage the Russian armored cruiser Rurik, but the latter's speed frustrated the plan. The correspondent says it is probable that the allied squadrons will force the Chinese fleet to capitulate or will destroy it.

Shanghai telegrams announce that the Imperial edict, dated Sept. 30, ordering the court to be removed to Si-Nan-Fu, was issued owing to the famine at Tai-Yuan-Fu, capital of the province of Shan-Si. They also express the opinion that the object of the recent edicts regarding the degradation of Chinese personages of high rank is merely to gain time and to enable China to be in a better position to defy the powers, as the new capital will be virtually inaccessible from the coast.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, discussing this aspect of the case, remarks: "The German troops have no means of transport and any attempt to follow the Chinese court would be, therefore, quite futile."

He says that the Chinese firmly believe in the existence of a Russo-German agreement under which Russia will take all the territory north of the great wall and Germany the provinces of Chi-Li and Shan-Tung.

The Times' representative at Shanghai says: "It is believed here that highly inflammatory edicts are being issued secretly, and that the recent public edicts are only intended to hoodwink the powers."

Has All the Marks of a Fake.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 4 a. m.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following, sent by its Washington correspondent:

"The United States government has proposed to the powers to inspect the case, Tuan be beheaded; that the Emperor be induced to go to Peking to form a government of provinces; that the support of European bayonets, and that the Empress dowager be deposed."

Even the Daily Chronicle admits that it finds considerable difficulty in believing this report.

FOLLOWS AMERICA'S STEPS.

England Gives Her Minister Powers  
Like Those of Conger.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The British government has followed the footsteps of the United States in the Chinese negotiations. It has authorized Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Peking, to enter into relations with the Chinese officials, just as our government did in the case of Minister Conger. It has left to its minister secretary power to pass upon the sufficiency of the credentials of Li Hung Chang, Prince Ching and the other Chinese envoys. Although the formal response to the last German proposition has not been returned by Lord Salisbury, the United States government has been informed that, although such an answer may not be made, all being unnecessary in the light of recent developments, yet Sir Claude MacDonald will be instructed to make the inquiries relative to the punishment of the Chinese ringleaders that have been committed to Mr. Conger.

The first practical outcome of Special Commissioner Rockhill's investigation has been an instruction to him by the State department to co-operate with Minister Conger in the inquiries with which that official is now charged relative to the character of the Chinese envoys and punishments.

The next step toward the final settlement of the Chinese troubles must come from Minister Conger and his brother ministers at Peking. They are charged with inquiries into the matters of punishment, which certainly will occupy some time, and it is not expected that much headway will be made in other directions until this phase of the case has been passed. The latest French note is a distinct movement toward the initiation of negotiations for a settlement while this question of punishment is still pending.

It is probable that exchanges will take place with the French note on the basis while the ministers at Peking are at work under their instructions upon the subject of punishments, and even though some advance is made with the French note, it is not likely in the judgment of the officials here, that all of the complex questions involved therein can be agreed upon by the powers before Minister Conger and the other ministers are ready to report upon their branch of the case.

Touching the French proposals the officials here have already received intimations that the Chinese government is preparing to offer strenuous objection to some of them, notably to the propositions looking to the raising of the Taku forts and the interdiction of the importation of firearms. It is believed here, however, that the Imperial government will make an earnest effort to meet the demand of the powers respecting the punishment.

The announcement that Yung Lu is not to be forced upon the Chinese peace commission will be received here as indicating

the readiness of the Chinese government to hear any reasonable remonstrance from the powers.

Text of the French Note.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The following official note was issued this afternoon by the Foreign Office:

"The foreign minister has instructed the representatives of France to sound the powers whose troops are co-operating with ours in the extreme East in regard to the adoption of a common ground of negotiations with China. Our representatives acquitted themselves of this mission and left with the various foreign ministers a copy of the following note:

"In sending their forces to China, the powers proposed, first of all, to deliver their legations. Thanks to the union and the valor of their troops, this aim has been attained. It is now a question of securing from the Chinese government, which has given Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang full powers to negotiate and treat in its name, a suitable reparation for the past and serious guarantees for the future. Penetrated with the spirit which inspired the previous declarations of the different governments, the government of the Republic believes it sums up their real sentiments in the following points, which it submits as a basis for negotiations to be entered upon immediately after the verification of the powers:

"First—The punishment of the principal culprits who will be designated by the representatives of the powers in Peking.

"Second—The maintenance of the prohibition of the import of arms.

"Third—Equitable indemnities to states, societies and individuals.

"Fourth—The formation of a permanent guard for Peking legations.

"Fifth—The dismantlement of the fortifications.

"Sixth—Military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien-Tsin to Peking, which would thus be always open to the legations wishing to go to the sea, or forces proceeding to Peking from the sea."

"Presented respectively by the representatives of the powers, supported by the presence of the international troops, it appears impossible to the government of the Republic, that these conditions, which are so legitimate, would not be accepted by the Chinese government at an early date."

VIEWS IN BERLIN.

German Note Clearing the Atmosphere  
Is the Official Opinion.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—A high official of the Foreign Office to-day asserted that the second German note had met with a warm reception. "Everywhere the Chinese question," said he, "will now make more rapid progress toward solution, so far as the powers are concerned. All, however, depends upon the attitude of the Chinese government."

Referring to the note of M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister, the official refused to give details, but intimated that it contained some new points calling for friendly

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## HAD GREAT MEETINGS

GOV. ROOSEVELT ALONG THE ILLI-  
NOIS-INDIANA STATE LINE.Spoke to Vast Crowds at Davenport  
and Rock Island, and Saw Many  
Outpourings of People.

ECKELS TO THE WORKING MEN

FORMER CONTROLLER ADDRESSES A  
BIG GATHERING AT CHICAGO.Expose of Prohibition Propaganda—  
Mr. Hanna Laughs at Chicago  
Episode—General Politics.ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 5.—Two im-  
mense meetings were addressed by Gov.  
Roosevelt this evening, one at Davenport,  
Ia., and the other at Rock Island, Ill. At  
Davenport the Governor spoke for about  
half an hour in a tent in the western lim-  
its of the city. Immediately on the con-  
clusion of his remarks at that place he  
was driven to Rock Island, where a great  
street parade was arranged. People lined  
the streets on all sides for several miles.  
Here he spoke for not more than twenty  
minutes. Governor Roosevelt, since he be-  
gan his itinerary through the Northwest-  
ern States, has been speaking from ten to  
twenty times each day, closing the day's  
labors usually with a night meeting. Many  
of these meetings have been in the open  
air, requiring extra exertion on his part.

He has now been on this journey for more  
than thirty days, and though strong be-  
yond the pale of most men, he is be-  
ginning to show signs of distress and a  
failing voice. If some relief is not afforded  
him his physical powers, though great,  
may be unable to stand the strain to the  
end of the campaign. It has been sug-  
gested that all his Eastern engagements  
be postponed for one week. This matter  
will be determined by the national commit-  
tee on the arrival of Governor Roosevelt in  
Chicago on Saturday night.

At the Davenport meeting Governor  
Roosevelt made the principal address of  
the day. He spoke in part as follows:

"Now, fundamentally, what we need in a  
nation are just the same qualities that  
we need in an individual. First of all  
that is needed is honesty. One form of  
honesty is paying 100 cents on a dollar,  
with a dollar worth 100 cents. A nation  
should not shrink its manifest duty. When  
a duty comes to a great nation, a nation  
ceases to be great when it ceases to do  
its duty as that duty arises. You must  
have honesty and courage, but there are  
not enough. I do not care how brave and  
upright a man is if he is a natural born  
fool. No amount of oratory and no amount  
of enthusiasm will take the place of com-  
mon sense in dealing with the problems  
by which we are surrounded. Six or seven  
years ago there were people who had soft  
hearts and unlikeliness, also, soft heads,  
who felt that the way to meet hard times  
was to put up an enormous system of soup  
kitchens. Now, that was not the way to  
meet hard times. The way to meet hard  
times is to shape our legislation so as to  
give each man a good chance to work out  
his own fate to the best advantage."

"Last night in the Omaha procession  
there were various placards. I was espe-  
cially struck by one carried in the German-  
American Republican Club, which said:  
'Labor, not legislation, brings success.'  
Now, legislation counts for a good deal,  
but it avails nothing if there is no labor  
on the part of the man himself. All that  
the law can do is to make the conditions  
such that if a man works he gets what he  
works for."

The Governor then took up his usual line  
of argument relative to the falsity of Mr.  
Bryan's promises of four years ago. He

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## NEARING AN END

COAL STRIKE SHOWS SIGNS OF  
ING TO A CLOSE.Independent Operators Have  
Followed the Big Companies in Giv-  
ing a 10 Per Cent. Increase.

NEXT MOVE IS M

RESULT OF THE OFFER M

HIM AND HIS M

No Actual Sign of Acceptance  
but Things Are Ripe for  
Change in the Situation.

LAST TENDER HAS BEEN

OPERATORS SAY THEY WILL GIVE  
NO MORE CONCESSIONS.Nonunion Workers Assaulted and  
Beaten by Women—Result of a  
Queer Strike in Kentucky.PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 5.—To-day's  
decision of the individual coal operators to  
offer a 10 per cent. increase in wages to the  
striking mine workers is regarded through-  
out the anthracite region as the beginning  
of the end of the strike. Nearly all the in-  
dividual operators to-day made announce-  
ments of their willingness to grant the in-  
crease, and notices to this effect will, it is  
expected, be posted at the various inde-  
pendent collieries to-morrow. Some al-  
ready have been posted. It is fully believed  
that the few operators who have not yet  
expressed their intention will fall into  
line with the others and grant the increase.

According to some of the operators,  
power will be sold to the miners at \$1.50  
per keg, instead of \$2.75, as heretofore  
charged, but this reduction will be taken  
into consideration in figuring the net 10 per  
cent. advance.

No other concessions to the strikers are  
hinted at and, in fact, it has been openly  
declared by some of the officials of the big  
companies that no further concessions will  
be granted. The individual operators de-  
clined announcing their willingness to  
grant the increase, pending the report of a  
committee sent by them to New York to  
endeavor to secure some concession from  
the carrying companies. The commit-  
tee was unsuccessful and so reported,  
and the operators, feeling that further  
opposition to the big companies was use-  
less, decided to follow their lead and grant  
the advance.

It is the general opinion that a great ma-  
jority of the striking mine workers will  
be satisfied to accept the offer and return  
to work, but they express determination to  
await the decision of President Mitchell,  
of the United Mine Workers.

Mr. Mitchell will give no indication of  
his probable action in the matter, beyond  
his oft-repeated assertion that the men  
themselves must decide in convention all  
differences bearing on a settlement of the  
disputes with the operators. He, how-  
ever, would not state when such conven-  
tion will be called by him.

All Agreed to the Advance.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 5.—According to  
the statement of President T. H. Watkins,  
of the committee which went to New York  
to demand better tolls for the individual  
operators, the latter will to-morrow join  
with the big companies in posting notices  
of the 10 per cent. offer, by which it is  
hoped to end the strike. The announce-  
ment was made at the conclusion of a  
meeting of the individual operators held in  
two sections simultaneously in this city  
and in Hazleton.

There were present at the Scranton meet-  
ing representatives of nearly all the in-  
dependent mining concerns in the Lack-  
awanna and Wyoming valleys.

CRISIS AT HAND.

Operators Have Made Their Last Move  
and Await Mitchell's Action.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 5.—The crisis  
in the coal miners' strike seems to be ap-  
proaching. Both sides are playing a wait-  
ing game, and each imagines that it has  
the winning card up its sleeve.

The statement of President Maxwell, of  
the Central Railroad of New Jersey, to-  
day, in New York, that the companies  
have made all the concessions they pro-  
pose to make, bears out the statement  
made here, yesterday, that the companies  
would offer no additional inducements for  
the men to return to work.

The report from Scranton also is sig-  
nificant. It is said that the individual  
operators will all fall in line and give  
their employees the 10 per cent. increase  
granted by the big companies. It was pre-  
dicted that this would be the case. A well-  
known operator here said, yesterday, that  
this was the understanding, at the meet-  
ing of the representatives of the big com-  
panies and individual operators, in this  
city, last Tuesday. According to the un-  
derstanding, the notices of increase were  
not to be posted all at the same time,  
but gradually. This part of the programme  
has now been carried out. The companies  
and nearly all the operators are now in  
line for a 10 per cent. increase.

It is now up to President Mitchell to de-  
cide what he is going to do in the matter.  
If he delays action, with the idea in view  
that the operators will make a better offer,  
he is liable to delay a settlement of the  
strike indefinitely. An analysis of the 10  
per cent. increase offered shows that the  
average miner's wages would not be in-  
creased fully 10 per cent. should he return  
to work, but it is argued that it is better  
than nothing; that it is a victory, after  
all, for the strikers; that it is the enter-  
ing wedge, and that if the United Mine  
Workers keep their organization intact they  
can compel the operators to make  
further concessions in the years to come.

It is said that President Mitchell takes  
this view of the situation himself. If the  
strikers accept the offer of 10 per cent.  
increase, then it is a victory for Mitchell.  
If they do not accept it and the strike  
is fought to a finish and the men beaten  
in the end, it will be a defeat for the  
leader of the miners. It is known, however,

One man re-  
head, while sev-  
by pieces of rocks.  
The women returned  
satisfied with their demon-  
At quitting time, to-nigh-  
tack was made on the mine  
employed in the Lattimer mines.  
of the men, while being conveyed  
homes at Hollywood in a rail-  
drawn by a mine engine, were at-  
about one hundred strikers. Stones  
thrown at the men in the car, and  
the workmen were severely cut about  
head. Sheriff Harvey, who was on the  
ordered the engineer to stop and as he  
a few deputies stepped from the coach,  
attacking party scattered in all direc-  
tions. Two pistol shots were heard, but  
which side fired is not known.

NOT STARTED BY TAGGART.

Mitchell Denies a Story About the  
Strike's Political Origin.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 5.—President  
Mitchell, when shown a dispatch to-day  
in which an officer of a political organiza-  
tion was quoted as saying the anthracite  
coal miners' strike was planned by Mr.  
Johnson, of the national Democratic com-  
mittee, the mayor of Indianapolis and him-  
self at a recent meeting in Indianapolis,  
said he was reluctant to believe that the  
gentleman quoted had made the charge,  
and stated positively that the charge was  
untrue. He said he did not know Mr.  
Johnson and had never held a conversa-  
tion with Mayor Taggart in his life. Pres-  
ident Mitchell said that any man who  
would inaugurate a strike in the interest  
of a political organization would be de-  
serving of the severest punishment which

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

## MOTHER KILLED FAMILY

SHOT HER LITTLE ONES AND THEN  
COMMITTED SUICIDE.First Tried to Induce Them to Drink  
Carbolic Acid, and Failing,  
Brought a Pistol Into Use.NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Lillian Smith,  
of Inwood, borough of Manhattan, while  
insane, to-day, shot her two children,  
Ethel, aged twelve years, and Theodore,  
aged eight years, and then committed  
suicide by shooting herself. Another child  
lies in Fordham Hospital at the point of  
death as the result of carbolic acid burns.

Before shooting the children Mrs. Smith  
tried to force them to drink carbolic acid.  
Long brooding over the prospect of death  
is said to have been the cause of the  
woman's insanity. She had been in bad  
health.

Mrs. Smith drove her husband to the  
station this morning, and appeared happy.  
She promised to meet him on his return  
from the city at night. It is believed that  
she went out after her return and bought  
the pistol and cartridges. Where and  
when she bought the carbolic acid is a  
mystery. Ten cartridges were missing  
from the box when it was found. In the  
pistol were three discharged cartridges  
and two loaded.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Smith  
instructed her coachman, Curtis Moore,  
and his wife, a servant, to hitch up the  
team and take a drive on the Speedway.  
The Moores returned shortly before 4  
o'clock in the afternoon, and they were  
met by Mrs. Smith at the door. She was  
only partly clothed, but she did not appear  
to be agitated.

"Don't come in yet," she said, with a  
smile; "make a long ride. There is plenty of  
time in the afternoon."

The Moores again went away, but re-  
turned at 4:40 o'clock and discovered the  
tragedy that had been enacted in their ab-  
sence.

Mabel, three years old, was killed first, in  
the front room on the second floor of the  
house. The mother had induced the baby  
to drink carbolic acid. Then she got the  
revolver and fired three shots, and the  
chest of the little girl was literally torn to  
pieces. It was about this time that Ethel,  
the eldest daughter, returned from school.  
She, too, tasted the carbolic acid, but re-  
jected it. Again the pistol came into play.  
The mother shot twice at Ethel, but only  
one took effect. A few moments after the  
little boy entered from school. The mother  
met him at the door and shot him, killing  
him instantly. After satisfying herself  
that the boy was dead Mrs. Smith returned  
upstairs. Walking into the hall she shot  
herself in the right breast. The bullet tore  
through her body, killing her instantly.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore at once summoned  
Policeman Schiffer. An examination dis-  
closed the fact that Mrs. Smith, Theodore  
and Mabel were dead. Ethel, the eldest  
child, will probably recover.

SEE ALSO FOLLOWING COPY

Many Arrests Made—Protest Against  
London Docks—Trouble Is  
Brewing in Spain.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1:30 a. m.—Thirty-two  
contests took place yesterday in the par-  
liamentary general election. Most of them  
were in rural districts, and results have  
not yet been announced. So far as is  
known, however, 44 members have been  
officially declared elected, and the rela-  
tive strength of the parties is the follow-  
ing: Ministerialists, 303; Liberal, 77; Na-  
tionalists, 60; Laborites, 3.

In the Stratford and Widnes divisions of  
Lancashire, Sir John William McClure and  
Mr. John Saunders Gilliam, who respect-  
ively represented their constituents in the  
late Parliament, have been returned by  
the Conservatives with increased majori-  
ties. Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, attor-  
ney general, was re-elected as the Liberal  
Unionist candidate in the Inverness burghs.  
At Maidstone the Liberals captured  
a seat. Thus far the Ministerialists  
have gained twenty-three seats and the  
opposition fifteen, which would give the  
government sixteen votes on a division in  
the House of Commons.

Last evening Mr. Chamberlain, secre-  
tary of state for the colonies, sent the  
following telegram to a candidate. "Let  
all patriotic Englishmen remember the  
words of the mayor of Mafeking. 'A seat  
lost to the Unionist government is a seat  
gained by the Boers.'"

Repatriation in South Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Foreign Office has  
received the following from the British  
high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Al-  
fred Milner: "The refugees will begin to  
return to the Transvaal Oct. 16 at the rate  
of about one thousand weekly. It will take  
at least three months to repatriate those  
who are waiting in South Africa."

AN APPEAL FOR PEACE

Made by the World's Congress, Now  
Meeting in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The International peace  
congress epitomized its work in an appeal  
to the nations, adopted to-day, in which  
the congress condemns the refusal of the  
British government to agree to arbitration  
or mediation in South Africa, and ex-  
presses keen regret that the majority of  
the governments that might have offered  
mediation abstained from so doing, in spite  
of their pacific declarations at The Hague.

Regarding China, the congress, after  
recognizing and pointing out the primary  
causes of discontent on the part of the  
Chinese, urges that the solution of the  
conflict be just and equitable and in con-  
formity with the unalienable right of the  
populations to freely dispose of themselves.

The congress also characterizes the Ar-  
menian massacres as the most odious deed  
of recent times, and expresses the hope  
that the universal indignation of the civ-  
ilized world would force the governments  
to find a radical solution.

The congress points out the moral and  
material injury resulting from formidable  
armaments, and recommends the govern-  
ments to study these questions, on the  
solution of which, it is asserted, depends  
the prosperity and the very existence of  
the nations. The congress then recom-  
mends international arbitration, and urges  
the conclusion of treaties making arbitra-  
tion permanent and obligatory.

It is claimed that the congress has thus  
placed before the world the bases for a  
preliminary study of international differ-  
ences as they are to be decided to facilitate  
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Governor's Address.

When the Governor made his  
at the edge of the rostrum he was  
with wave after wave of heart-  
plause. At one time he thought he  
safely begin his address, but the  
were not through with honoring him,  
and he was again forced to pause. When  
he finally plunged into his speech it  
became perfectly evident that he was  
ing his hearers the kind of talk whi-  
interested them most—facts concerning  
manner in which their State govern-  
ment has been and is being administered.  
Governor was given the closest atten-  
tion throughout his address of a little  
than an hour in length and his  
points and convincing arguments were  
orously applauded. The speaker closed  
(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)